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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL GENERAL RESOURCES TO FUND THE APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMMES IN THE AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN REGION*

SUMMARY

The present document contains recommendations for additional general resources to fund the approved country programmes in the Americas and Caribbean region for which the balances of approved general resources are not sufficient to fund the programmes up to the approved programme periods. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve additional general resources in the following amounts, totalling $5,416,783 to achieve the objectives of the country programmes as originally approved by the Board.

Country/programme	Amount (United States dollars)	Current programme cycle
Argentina	1 016 000	1991-1995
Haiti	1 613 507	1990-1995
Honduras	939 000	1991-1995
Mexico	1 848 276	1990-1995

Annual funding requirements of the four countries are provided in the table.

* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1993, will be contained in the "Summary of 1994 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1994/P/L.3 and Add.1).

I. ARGENTINA

1. The country programme for Argentina for the period 1991-1995 was approved by the Executive Board in 1991 with available general resources of $3,750,000 (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.21). In 1992, the annual planning level for Argentina was increased from $750,000 to $1,000,000, enabling the Government to accelerate and expand its country programme activities related to, inter alia, the development of provincial and municipal plans of action to achieve the decade's goals for children. Most of the activities have been financed from general resources and a limited amount from supplementary funds. The UNICEF office in Argentina was upgraded to the level of sub-office in 1993.

2. An additional $1,016,000 are being requested to fulfil the approved amounts of general resources for 1994 and 1995. The additional funds are requested to support the expansion of advocacy and social mobilization, social planning and statistics, health and nutrition, women's and children's development, and monitoring and evaluation.

3. One of the main challenges for 1994 and 1995 is to achieve the mid-decade goals as well as to accelerate progress towards the goals for the year 2000. The main capacity-building strategy for reaching those goals is the formulation and implementation of provincial and municipal plans of action and the more effective sensitization of the society to the problems of children and women. Social mobilization and communication activities would build a society-wide foundation for the principle of "children first". The objective is to infuse a new ethic favouring a "child-centred" human development process.

4. UNICEF would provide the Government, at both national and provincial levels, and communities with strong technical cooperation. This would help to achieve the goals of the World Summit for Children as well as to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Advocacy and social mobilization

5. Advocacy and social mobilization are the cornerstones of UNICEF cooperation in Argentina. Partnerships with various important organizations are increasing awareness and readiness to implement the provisions of the Convention and to accelerate progress towards the decade's goals. Strong support and commitment is evident from important organizations such as the Catholic Church, the Argentine Council of Advertisers, television station Channel 13, other mass media groups and the Argentine Paediatric Society. Some additional funds will be used to maintain, consolidate and extend this network of partnerships and to cultivate new partners in the private sector. Similarly, UNICEF will continue promoting the creation of a national network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

6. As part of the "children first" theme, a local fund-raising initiative was launched in 1992. For the first time in Argentina, private national television networks, in cooperation with provincial, municipal and cable channels, jointly broadcast a single programme called "All for Children". In 1993, a second successful event raised funds for UNICEF supplementary-funded projects. The

continuation of this campaign and the opening of new fund-raising opportunities is one of the innovations of UNICEF cooperation in Argentina.

Social planning and statistics

7. A national dialogue on the situation of children and women has been promoted using the situation analysis, several other publications and seminars on social policy. This national dialogue is expected to continue with the participation of national and provincial government officials, NGOs, the academic sector and the mass media. It is essential to reinforce and extend this dialogue, given that Argentina is on the threshold of highly important presidential and gubernatorial elections. This is a unique opportunity to place the problems of children and women on the political and social agendas at national and provincial levels.

8. The National Institute of Statistics and Census, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and with UNICEF support, developed a module to assess the status of children and women, which will be added to the national household survey. This module will enable the Government to monitor for the first time the progress of the national programme of action (NPA), and it will be incorporated in the 1994 survey using financial resources from the Ministry of Finance. Some of the additional funds will support the Government's improved analysis of information, especially on the assessment of the progress towards the decade's goals.

9. UNICEF will continue to support improvements in the assessment of chronic malnutrition among children in the first grade of primary school. The assessment will be used by the national and provincial Governments to promote nutritional policy and services to prevent chronic child malnutrition.

Child development

10. The Ministry of Education and Culture aims to sustain universal basic education and to achieve a substantial improvement in its quality. UNICEF will assist the Ministry to analyse and assess the capacity of the formal system to improve coverage for disadvantaged children as well as to improve the quality of education for children. Non-formal education methods, which are being employed in other countries, such as Escuela Nueva in Colombia, will be promoted in priority locations. In relation to early childhood development, UNICEF will support the promotion of affordable, innovative child-care and pre-school models. Some of these activities will be carried out in cooperation with leading NGOs in the fields of education and child development.

11. In 1993, the National Congress passed the Federal Education Law which, was a major achievement as it requires mandatory evaluation of the quality of education in all education centres, both public and private. A national survey of elementary and secondary levels to evaluate proficiency in mathematics and Spanish will be carried out with UNICEF assistance.

Health and nutrition

12. UNICEF will continue support to strengthen the cold chain and to consolidate the expanded programme on immunization (EPI). In order to achieve all the mid-decade goals for immunization, the current levels of immunization will have to be maintained and even increased. This will help to improve the managerial capacity of the health system and to make better use of all available resources.

13. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health to expand the monitoring and promotion of child growth and development, the promotion of breast-feeding and women's health issues. This support also will help to establish a food and nutrition surveillance system and to reduce micronutrient deficiencies. In this regard, UNICEF will continue to cooperate in the implementation of the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Programme which is being financed by the World Bank. This programme is the core of the Government's strategy to achieve the national goals for maternal and child health (MCH), nutrition and child development.

Women in development

14. The situation of women remains, on the whole, unfavourable. UNICEF will continue to support activities leading to the full integration of women in the development process, especially those which enhance the economic and social participation of women. The activities will promote further the national and provincial goals for women as well as strengthen the capacity of NGOs working on women's issues. UNICEF support for the implementation of the National Programme for Equal Opportunities in Education will continue, and together with other partners, UNICEF will support monitoring and evaluation activities to update and improve information on the situation of women and the national goals for the decade. Efforts to incorporate gender issues into the activities of Government and other United Nations agencies will be reinforced.

Monitoring and evaluation

15. UNICEF will promote the evaluation of social activities and programmes to ascertain their impact and to derive lessons for future social interventions. A systematic evaluation of "Children First" - a national mobilization strategy conducted during the last several years to promote child rights - has been carried out to assess the impact of these activities. As part of this evaluation, surveys have identified the perceptions, priorities and problems among children and teenagers concerning the fulfilment of their rights. An evaluation of the overall country programme will be conducted in 1995.

Cooperation with other agencies

16. UNICEF will continue to support the expansion and improvement of the network of cooperation between government agencies at national and provincial levels and NGOs and the private sector. UNICEF also will continue ongoing cooperation with other United Nations agencies such as (a) the World Bank to implement the Mother and Nutrition Programme; (b) the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the promotion of the Human Development Report; (c) the

International Labour Organization to formulate policies for the protection of the working child; (d) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the promotion of basic education and education for all; (e) the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) on the promotion of MCH as well as the consolidation of EPI and the eradication of polio and neonatal tetanus; (f) the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the strengthening of NGO networks; and (g) the Inter-American Development Bank on water supply and sanitation.

II. HAITI

17. The country programme for Haiti for the period 1990-1995 was approved by the Executive Board in 1990 with available general resources of $1,471,000 (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.13). Because of increasing programme support costs and accelerated programme implementation, the annual planning level was increased to $1,618,000 in 1991, and to $1,718,000 from 1992 onwards. An additional $1,613,507 is required for general resources through 1995 to continue the projects and activities described below.

18. The coup d'état of 30 September 1991 plunged Haiti into a severe political crisis which, combined with the embargo imposed by the United Nations and the Organization of American States, has exacerbated a precarious socio-economic situation in a country where the human development indicators were already among the worst in the western hemisphere. Although a chronically poor database makes precise monitoring of the impact of the crisis virtually impossible, the information available strongly suggests that the poor (80 per cent of Haitians live below the poverty level) have been hit the hardest. Tens of thousands of jobs have been lost, inflation is 33 per cent and depreciation of the gourde against the United States dollar is close to 200 per cent. Gross national product per capita declined an estimated 14 per cent between 1992 and 1993 and poverty has increased. As a result, the country's fragile social safety nets have been devastated. Numerous health centres have had to close for lack of basic supplies, services and essential drugs; school enrolment has declined as parents can no longer afford to pay school fees; and many schools have closed as teachers' salaries remain unpaid and basic school supplies are in chronic short supply. EPI coverage is only about 20 per cent nationwide (even lower in urban areas), while a measles epidemic has hit an undernourished child population and caused many fatalities.

Health

19. During 1992, in response to the crisis situation provoked by the coup d'état and exacerbated by the embargo, the country office accelerated health interventions on an emergency basis. In the face of growing shortages, priorities included the provision of essential drugs and supplies to about 500 health facilities throughout the country. In 1993, emphasis was placed on intensifying immunization activities. Working with NGOs and constitutionally-elected mayors, support was provided for an immunization campaign with all EPI antigens except for tuberculosis, together with the distribution of vitamin A capsules in two communes of the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. As a

result, the immunization rate increased from 10 per cent to about 40 per cent of the child population in those communes.

20. In addition, following reported measles outbreaks throughout the country, UNICEF, together with other partners, has been assisting the Ministry of Public Health to prepare for nationwide vaccination activities, with particular emphasis on measles and the provision of vitamin A capsules. Implementation has already started in some parts of the country.

21. Other activities for child health have included control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD) through the training of health agents in diarrhoea management and the provision of oral rehydration salts; advocacy and development with all the major partners on new national guidelines for combating acute respiratory infections (ARI); and support for the development and provision of health education materials for community health agents. Prior to the Governors Island Agreement, UNICEF support was delivered primarily through NGOs and constitutionally-elected local leaders. Since the Agreement, however, support also is being provided to the seriously weakened government health structures.

Education

22. UNICEF has provided support for teacher training and supplies and equipment for over 200 pre-school centres, benefiting approximately 13,600 children. This support will be continued, and plans are under way to include a nutritional component. In the area of non-formal education, UNICEF, with participation from both the public and private school sectors, is supporting the development and implementation of a project to meet the needs of out-of-school and older children. All these activities affected by the crisis will continue to be reinforced and expanded as far as possible. The parental education project, known in Creole as "Konesans Fanmi se Lespwa Timoun", has trained 6,585 women trainers in child survival and development (CSD) concepts. In addition, 1 million people have been reached through the mass media with CSD messages.

Water supply and sanitation

23. The supply of potable water in Haiti is still very poor in both urban and rural communities. UNICEF assistance covers three regions of the country: the North-West; the Central Plateau; and the metropolitan region of Port-au-Prince. UNICEF has helped to build spring water catchments, wells and boreholes equipped with hand-pumps and community water tanks benefiting more than 400,000 people. UNICEF support also has focused on improving sanitation conditions through the construction of family and community latrines and hygiene education activities. Since the embargo, emergency support also has been provided for the distribution of water to poor rural and urban communities and hospitals.

Women in development

24. UNICEF-supported activities include (a) advocacy on the situation of women directly with decision makers and through networking with other United Nations agencies and a coalition of NGOs and (b) education of mothers in basic life skills necessary for the health and well-being of their children. To date, more

than 1,700 trainers have been trained, who are in turn training women in villages and neighbourhoods.

25. In addition, UNICEF has supported (a) an integrated project for mothers who are merchants in order to reinforce their income-generating capacities through literacy skills training and the provision of day-care facilities for their children; (b) the establishment within the area-based programme of a small revolving fund for income-generating activities; and (c) gender-sensitive literacy activities for women in selected areas.

Area-based programme

26. This programme has urban and rural components. The urban component covers most of the marginal areas of Port-au-Prince and provides basic services - primary health care, water supply and sanitation, literacy, pre-school education and income-generating activities - to approximately 200,000 people, while promoting community organization and participation for self-reliance. The rural component, which has similar objectives and strategies, covers three rural communes and has benefited approximately 60,000 people. These activities have been intensified as a result of the increase in the allocation of general resources.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

27. The major priorities of this component include (a) advocacy and sensitization of the general public on the rights of children and (b) support to institutions and NGOs that provide education and health services to street children, orphans, abandoned children or children under custody ("enfants en domesticité"). With the establishment of two major networks of NGOs and organizations working in this area, the programme in 1993 was able to start activities in four other major cities in addition to Port-au-Prince. Approximately 50 per cent of all street children in the country are being reached by the programme. These activities will be further expanded over the next two years.

Programme support

28. General resources will continue to cover project support costs of programme implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

III. HONDURAS

29. The country programme for Honduras for the period 1991-1995 was approved by the Executive Board in 1991, with available general resources of $3,750,000 (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.11). In 1992, the annual planning level was increased from $750,000 to $1,000,000 as a first step towards upgrading the Honduras sub-office to a full-fledged country office in 1994. An additional $939,000 from general resources is required for the remaining period of the programme. These funds will be used to consolidate and expand the existing country programme.

30. Honduras has continued to implement economic adjustment policies since 1990. These have included increasing tax revenues, adjusting the exchange rate to reflect market trends, reducing public expenditures, increasing public services tariffs and reducing the Central Bank's financing of the fiscal deficit. Liberalization of prices has affected poorer population groups, which are now faced with higher prices for basic foods and other commodities. The elimination of jobs in the public sector has largely affected urban workers as has the increase in tariffs for public utilities. The impact of these measures on the real income of the poorest families has raised serious concerns that health and nutrition indicators may have declined in the short term, particularly among vulnerable groups of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age.

31. Within the framework of adjustment and development with a human face, UNICEF has given strong support to the major social emergency programmes implemented by the Government to mitigate, in the short run, the adverse effects of the economic stabilization programme on the most vulnerable groups. These are the Fondo hondureño de inversión social (FHIS) (Honduran Fund for Social Investment) and the Programa de asignaciones familiares (PRAF) (Programme for Family Funding). FHIS combines an emergency employment strategy with the objective of poverty alleviation through the financing of social infrastructure, basic needs and informal sector projects. As of June 1993, 4,890 projects were being supported through FHIS with allocations of $94 million, an all-time record for Honduras' implementation in the public sector. PRAF has benefited 274,000 women and children through the provision of food coupons.

Health

32. Honduras achieved universal immunization coverage in 1990. Since then, immunization coverage against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, polio and tuberculosis has not only been sustained, but has increased from 83 to 92 per cent. UNICEF, PAHO, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other international agencies have been effective partners in this endeavour. To keep pace with those achievements and to realize the Honduran MPA targets set for 1995, UNICEF will need to maintain current levels of support for this programme.

33. During 1991-1992, UNICEF efforts in the health sector were concentrated on addressing the cholera epidemic. UNICEF supported social mobilization, educational campaigns and the promotion of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). As a result, diarrhoea-related deaths, which used to be the leading cause of infant mortality, have dropped dramatically over the last two years. ARI are now the primary cause of infant deaths. As part of a strategy for improved case management of ARI at local levels, UNICEF will provide support for "community drugs funds" based on some of the principles of the Bamako Initiative. Support also will be provided for training midwives and local level health workers in the appropriate use of antibiotics.

Nutrition

34. UNICEF support has focused on the promotion of breast-feeding and the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI). In addition, agreements have been reached with salt and sugar producers to fortify salt with iodine and sugar with vitamin A. These activities will be strengthened to accelerate progress towards the mid-decade goals of universal salt iodization and virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency. These initiatives will be complemented with nutrition education activities to promote the consumption of indigenous foodstuffs rich in vitamin A and iron.

Education

35. The focus of UNICEF support has been principally on non-formal pre-school centres in peri-urban areas and early education community centres (centros comunitarios de iniciación escolar (CCIEs)) in the rural areas. Through these centres, pre-school coverage has been expanded at low cost from 12.8 per cent in 1989 to 25.6 per cent in 1992. An evaluation carried out by UNICEF revealed that drop-out and repetition rates among children in the first grade of CCIEs were one half that of children who did not attend pre-school. UNICEF will continue to support the expansion of non-formal pre-school services in rural areas of the country.

Advocacy and social mobilization

36. Advocacy has played a major role in sensitizing public opinion and building national awareness about children's needs and influencing social policy decisions. The presidential elections in 1993 created opportunities to place children and the World Summit goals for children on the political agenda of all parties during the campaign. With the new Government taking office in January 1994, UNICEF will reinforce its advocacy activities to pursue the NPA goals and promote decentralization of the NPA process to the municipal level. In keeping with the "20/20" initiative, general resources also will be used to advocate and provide technical assistance for budgetary reallocations in favour of human development needs.

Monitoring and evaluation of the national programme of action

37. In collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF initiated in 1992 a social indicators project (unidad de indicadores sociales (UNIS)) to monitor and evaluate progress towards NPA goals. UNIS has focused its activities on improvement of the statistical system within the various ministries and government agencies rather than on developing a parallel social monitoring system. Emphasis also has been placed on improving coordination among different data producers. UNIS will shortly release its first report on progress towards the attainment of Honduras' mid-decade goals. This report includes a situation analysis of the main social sectors, strategies and programmes making up the NPA, major achievements and challenges in attaining NPA goals and some highlights of strategies for future action. Sectoral reports on health, education, water supply and sanitation, with disaggregated data at departmental and municipal levels, are scheduled for 1995. Additional general resources over the next two years will ensure continuity of the UNIS project.

Programme support

38. General resources will continue to be allocated partially to cover project support costs of programme implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

IV. MEXICO

39. The country programme for Mexico for the period 1990-1995 was approved by the Executive Board in 1990 with available general resources of $1,400,000 (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.15). The annual planning level was increased to $1,540,000 in 1992. The increase in the planning level and the support of the Government to programmes for improving the situation of children and women have enabled the Government and UNICEF to accelerate implementation of the country programme towards the decade goals. Additional funds in the amount of $1,848,276 are being requested to continue programme activities in 1994 and 1995. A new country programme recommendation will be presented to the Executive Board in 1994 for the period 1996-2000.

40. The current programme of cooperation includes seven major programme areas: CSD; backyard nurseries; children in especially difficult circumstances; women in development; support for social policies; education; and water supply and basic sanitation. Within these programmes, three areas have taken on highly significant dimensions: support to the National Programme for Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases; the newly introduced BFHI; and support to the process of implementing national- and state-level programmes of action. The first two projects have been developed under the CSD programme and the third under the umbrella of "support to social policies". Activities to be continued in these areas in 1994 and 1995 are described below.

Child survival and development

41. The overall objectives of this programme are to reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality for children under five years of age and to promote integrated child development. UNICEF cooperation will continue to focus on the key areas of immunization, CDD, the control of ARI, MCH and health education at the national level, as well as in the states of Oaxaca and Guerrero under a regional CSD project.

Immunization and control of diarrhoeal diseases

42. Mexico has achieved 92.5 per cent immunization coverage for infants. National vaccination days, introduced in 1986, were replaced in 1993 by an innovative strategy of national health weeks where immunization is combined with a package of interventions including vitamin A and iodine supplementation, anti-parasite medication as well as training in ORT. As a national priority, CDD has the goal of reducing deaths due to acute diarrhoeal disease by 50 per cent by 1994. UNICEF technical assistance will continue to focus on institution-building to reinforce the sustainability of EPI and to adapt the EPI experience to CDD goals. Priority will be given to institutionalizing the

decentralization of service delivery, the development and use of tools for monitoring impact and increasing mobilization of health professionals.

Maternal and child health

43. MCH will continue to focus on the theme, "health starts at home", and on traditional midwives. Support will be provided particularly for evaluation and replication of programme experiences in preparation for the new national Government. Priority activities will include the consolidation of two national surveys of midwives.

Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative

44. A central MCH activity will be continued support to BFHI, which the Government hopes will cover all hospitals by 1994. Support will focus on institution-building and technical support to bolster the continuity of the programme at state levels and to promote high quality monitoring and evaluation standards nationally.

Health promotion

45. Support will continue to the General Bureau of Health Promotion to improve the quality of educational materials and to create stronger links between the Ministry of Health and the education sector.

Child survival and development in Guerrero and Oaxaca

46. UNICEF support will reinforce nationwide CSD actions in Guerrero and Oaxaca, particularly the strengthening of CDD, training of midwives and community health agents and improving health education and communication in remote rural areas.

Backyard nurseries

47. The National Council of Volunteers has developed and tested an alternative model of low-cost child-care centres for poor urban communities, consolidated a technical team for training and developed training materials for child workers. UNICEF will continue to support the Council in the development of variations on the original model to promote its replication in poor urban communities through evaluation and dissemination of programme experiences.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

48. The programme for children in especially difficult circumstances was extended to reach all 31 states in Mexico in 1991 and also operates in 77 cities. UNICEF cooperation has helped to consolidate state programming; train technicians, educators and coordinators; complete a situation analysis on street children in each state; unify programme methodology; establish 10 categories of children in especially difficult circumstances; and strengthen NGO involvement in related programming. Studies of indigenous children living in extreme poverty, child migrant labourers, juvenile delinquents, abused children and

girls in especially difficult circumstances have opened new areas for support by UNICEF, particularly in institution-building and public awareness.

Women in development

49. UNICEF cooperation in women in development has focused on urban women through the community kitchens project, a self-managed, community-based response to food security problems of the poor, as well as on improving the living conditions of rural indigenous women.

50. A total of 944 community kitchens will have been established throughout Mexico by October 1994 as executed by the National System for the Integral Development of the Family. UNICEF support focuses on strengthening national planning, training and monitoring and evaluation capacities, as well as the analysis and promotion of spin-off, lower-cost alternative models and innovative state programmes. Support will help to systemize national- and state-level initiatives as well as to strengthen techniques for monitoring their impact.

51. Support to rural indigenous women has extended to the three states of Oaxaca, Chiapas and Guerrero through a variety of time-saving, alternative technology and small-scale income-generating activities. UNICEF cooperation will help to link the training of women to strengthen women's role in community water supply and sanitation activities in the same states.

Education

52. The education programme will help to improve the quality of education and reduce inequities for isolated or vulnerable populations. In line with this, UNICEF supported the printing and distribution of 600,000 copies of Facts for Life among primary school teachers. Furthermore, the World Bank, UNESCO and UNDP, in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, have launched a non-formal initial education project, with a total investment of $115 million. This project is designed to improve early childhood development and transition of children into primary school by training parents, particularly those in the rural isolated regions and states with the most critical problems in the quality of education.

53. Under a new initiative, UNICEF, together with the Children's Television Workshop in the United States and Mexico's Televisa, has supported the development of 130 Spanish-language episodes of "Sesame Street", and strengthened the segments on health, nutrition and early childhood stimulation. The series will be aired in 1994.

54. Support under this programme will continue to emphasize quality improvements in primary education, life skills and improved learning methodologies.

Support for social policies

55. UNICEF assists the social policies programme with technical support to the Government's National Solidarity Programme which designs and carries out actions for poverty alleviation. Technical support has furthered the process of

identifying, estimating and locating the most vulnerable social groups on "poverty maps"; investigating the impact of current economic and social policies on poverty; and training of key technical personnel in programming for social policy.

56. The World Summit for Children opened new areas for technical support. UNICEF is working closely with the National Commission for Follow-up and Evaluation of the National Programme of Action. Considerable efforts focus on improving baseline data, refining the NPA itself and its continual development as a tool for social policy. Support also has been focused on costing, establishing the visibility of the child population in the national budget and developing monitoring and evaluation systems for the NPA. Technical support, training and capacity-building will continue to focus on the decentralization of the NPA process to state and municipal programmes of action. This will help the NPA become an enduring focus for the next national Government.

Drinking water supply and basic sanitation

57. UNICEF, with the State Governments of Oaxaca, Guerrero and, more recently, Chiapas, is supporting the construction of water supply systems and training communities in the self-management of water supply and sanitation and the prevention and treatment of acute diarrhoeal disease. Support will continue, particularly in capacity-building, to establish such community-based, integrated methodologies for state-level programming for water supply and sanitation goals.

Feasibility and sustainability

58. UNICEF cooperation is designed to help the Government reduce pockets of poverty that persist despite overall macroeconomic stabilization and growth. According to the National Solidarity Programme, 17.3 million Mexicans still live in extreme poverty. Strategies set forth in this programme are designed to introduce and strengthen lower-cost, higher-impact and better-focused social programming in Mexico. All projects are financed from the outset primarily from national resources. UNICEF assistance is firmly integrated within and in support of Mexico's NPA.

Cooperation with other agencies

59. Joint programming in a single integrated plan has been achieved for immunization, CDD, ARI, MCH and health promotion with PAHO/WHO, Rotary International, USAID and UNICEF. The non-formal initial education project is carried out in cooperation with UNDP, UNESCO and the World Bank. UNICEF also is an active participant in the development of a project proposal on gender and poverty under the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, with the additional support of PAHO/WHO. In other areas, there are established channels for coordination, consultation and exchange of information.

Breakdown of annual funding requirements

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Current programme cycle	Approved general resources funding a/	Additional funding proposed 1994	1995	Total
Argentina	1991-1995	3 750	16	1 000	1 016
Haiti	1990-1995	7 305	-	1 614	1 614
Honduras	1991-1995	3 750	-	939	939
Mexico	1990-1995	8 050	248.3	1 600	1 848
Total			264.3	5 153	5 417

a/ The amounts shown here include the actual balances carried over from the previous programme cycle.